Nippon Times

No. 16,630 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

NEHRU HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH VICEROY IN SIMLA

Refuses to Divulge Subject of One and Three Quarter Talk With Viceroy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—The outstanding event in Simla today was a meeting between the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, according to a Simla dispatch.

Pandit Nehru's talks with the Viceroy lasted an hour and 45 minutes. Afterward Lady Wavell took him to her study and talked with him for about 45 minutes. Pandit Nehru then had tea with Lord and Lady Wavell.

The meeting between Pandit Nehru and the Viceroy was arranged over the telephone last night to enable an exchange of views between them on the same lines as the Viceroy's talks with Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Before meeting Lord Wavell, Pandit Nehru had a long talk with the Congress President, Maulana Azad, and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Premier of the United Provinces.

When he left the Viceroy's lodge, Pandit Nehru told waiting pressmen he was not prepared to say anything on his talks with the Viceroy. When pressmen asked him if the talks were held in a cheerful atmosphere, Pandit Nehru replied: "I am not a person of a temperament who feels happy one moment and miserable another. I take life as it comes."

Pandit Nehru then went to see Mahatma Gandhi. When he arrived at Mannerville, Gandhi's residence, Congress President Azad, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and two other Indian Leaders were already holding informal discussions with Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Nehru joined in the talks which continued for another half hour, after which Mahatma Gandhi held his prayer meeting.

Nehru Discusses With Gandhi

The other Congress leaders then returned to their respective places except for Pandit Nehru who stayed on, and after prayers discussed with the Mahatma his talks earlier today with the Viceroy.

No further talks are expected between the Congress leaders before the meeting of the Working Committee at 2 p.m. tomorrow. Tomorrow's meeting will be held at Mannerville for Mahatma Gandhi's convenience.

In the meanwhile, according to a New Delhi dispatch, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told a correspondent in that city that the Congress would not hesitate to accept the Wavell plan if it was found that there will be no obstacle in the future for strictly leading India to complete independence.

Sardar Patel said that men best fitted for administrative work should be chosen for the proposed executive council. The choice of the Congress would not be confined to Congressmen alone. If competent men were to be found outside the Congress, they would be taken in.

Muslim League Strength Analysed

Issuing a long statement, the secretary to the Congress President gives in it certain figures analyzing the strength of League and non-League members of legislatures. Here are some of the points made in the statement:

In the last general election, the Muslim League obtained only four per cent of the votes cast by the Muslims. In recent by-elections, the league lost to the Annualist Party of the Punjab and to the Azad Muslim Party in Simla. In the last general election to the Corporation, the League won 17 seats out of 22, whereas out of the 11,000 Muslim votes cast the League secured only little over 6,000.

The statement continues: "The League does not have a majority in any of the Muslim League provinces. The membership of the League party of the Bengal Assembly has never exceeded 43. In the Punjab, the Unionist Party has a clear majority. In the Frontier Province, the league's position is still worse. The moment the Congress challenged it, the League ministry was thrown out. The present ministry in Assam can continue only so long as the Congress wishes to keep it in office. The position of the League ministry in Sind is similar to that of the Assam ministry. Of the four Muslim majority provinces the Frontier Province is represented at the Simla Conference by a member of the Congress, the Punjab, by a member of the Unionist Party. Bengal is represented by a member of the Muslim League."

Jinnah Supported

An Associated Press of India report says that Mr. Jinnah has received from all parts of India expressing the confidence of various Muslim bodies and individuals in the League President's leadership. Muslim students' organizations in various provinces have assured him of the support of the Muslim students of India.

Another report said that informal discussions began today among members of the Indian National Congress on the composition of the proposed new executive council as more members of the Congress Working Committee arrived in Simla this morning. The report also said that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League was waiting for the League's Working Committee to meet and give him full powers of negotiation.

Notice

Due to the advance in cost of newspaper production and delivery, the subscription rate of the Nippon Times has been changed with the approval of Government authorities as follows, beginning July 1:

One month subscription	¥ 10.00
Six months	58.00
One year	115.00
Single Copy	35 sen

(One month subscription by mail, ¥10.60)

The Nippon Times, Ltd.
The Nippon Shimbun Ko-sha

Minorities' Problem Is Discussed by Sikh, Anglo-Indian Leaders

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—The Anglo-Indian representative of the Indian Central Assembly, Frank Anthony, had a talk with the representative of the Sikh community, and they discussed the question of safeguarding the rights of the minorities apart from those represented at the Simla conference, according to a Simla dispatch. The Sikh representative said he thought it would be a move in the right direction if all of the minorities together were given one seat on the executive council.

SOVIET UNION INTERESTED IN PARLEY ON TANGIERS

Wants to Take Part in Paris Talks Together With U.S.; Britain, France

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—Reuter's correspondent in Paris today reported a request by the Soviet Government to take part in the discussions about the future status of the Tangier international zone. This report has now been confirmed, and it is understood that the Soviet request is being considered.

A Washington report said that the U.S. State Department announced today that representatives of the United States are to meet immediately in Paris with representatives of Britain and France to discuss the problem of the international zone of Tangiers and Morocco.

Among the United States representatives at the Paris talks will be the chief of the African Division of the State Department, Henry S. Villard.

President General De Gaulle and the Sultan of Morocco arrived in Paris this morning, says another report.

In 1940, Spanish military forces, by a unilateral decision of the Spanish Government, occupied Tangiers, which is in North Africa opposite Gibraltar.

The U.S. State Department's announcement said that in view of the fact that the European War has ended, there no longer appears to be any justification for the continued occupation of the international zone by Spain.

Another report, meanwhile, said that Spain walked into the international zone when France was about to fall and Britain was threatened.

Spain Will Negotiate

Special

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—The U.S. State Department, announcing its acceptance of the French and British invitations to America to join in the talks on the future of the much-disputed international port of Tangiers, which was occupied by Spain during the war to "preserve its neutrality," said that Spain had declared herself ready to negotiate with the three Powers, says a Washington dispatch.

A London report said that the British representative to the conference will be Charles Peake, British Consul General at Tangiers, who has been in London for the past fortnight conducting preliminary conversations. He will be accompanied by various experts.

JOINT U.S.-SOVIET ACTION SOUGHT ON U.N. CHARTER

Gromyko Says 2 States Should Move Hand in Hand in Ratifying Document

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S., said in Washington today that it might be a good idea if the United States and the Soviet Union should move hand in hand in ratification of the United Nations Charter, according to a Washington dispatch.

Ambassador Gromyko made this statement to the press following a call he made on, Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew at the State Department.

The Soviet Ambassador was asked if there was any chance of the Soviet Union ratifying the charter before the United States. He replied by saying. "If you keep moving with us, we'll keep up with you. It might be a good idea if we move hand in hand. Then other nations will keep up with us."

Continuing, he said that he thought that the charter is a real achievement. "The charter itself will not secure peace but it will help to do so," he added.

The Soviet Ambassador then declared that peace depends on the cooperation of nations. "We don't want our sons," he said, "to go through what we have been through."

He stated that Russian ratification depends on the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union which ordinarily meets twice a year. However, he indicated to newsmen that a special session might be called for the purpose.

Ambassador Gromyko then warmly praised the appointment of James Byrnes as Secretary of State. He said that Byrnes is an able man and will make a good secretary. He pointed out that he had worked with Byrnes at Yalta and knew him personally.

Meanwhile, another report revealed that Senate Majority leader Alben Barkley said that the Senate will give the ratification of the United Nations Charter priority over all other business.

Edward Stettinius, who was President Truman's choice to lead the American representatives to the United Nations organization, will be the first witness before the Senate.

Truman Asks Approval

Domei

LISBON, July 2.—President Truman who returned to Washington by air from Kansas City yesterday afternoon submitted to the Senate today the World Charter which was signed at the San Francisco Conference, requesting immediate ratification.

In introducing the Charter, Truman addressed the Senate:

"I have submitted to the Senate the San Francisco Charter. The charter shows the only way for the establishment of permanent peace. Holding hands with each other with those who love peace we should not hesitate to march along the road indicated by the charter in order to reach our ultimate objective.

"The charter was drafted in the name of the Allied peoples' and these peoples are watching our action with great concern and hope.

"The charter was born out of the experiences of various nations of the world which provoked war twice in the last 30 years. The lesson from these experiences has been interwoven into the charter. As the Allies gain experiences in the operation of the new international structure the charter will be improved.

"I request that the Senate would ratify the charter immediately."

Belgian Crisis Continues

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—In Salzburg, King Leopold is now having final talks which are expected to decide whether or not he will agree to abdicate, according to a Brussels dispatch. BBC correspondent Godfrey Talbert said in his report that most of the Belgian leaders who have seen the King have told him that his abdication is the only peaceful way out of the present crisis.

Polish Regime Presented

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2—The new Polish Provisional Government was formally presented to the people of Warsaw on Sunday at a mass meeting, according to a London dispatch. Leaders in their speeches all emphasized national unity.

GEN. HEINRICH IS OUSTED

Chief of Finnish Army Hit by Political Cleanup

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 1.—The cleanup of political circles in Finland is under way at present, and General Erick Heinrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, has been forced to resign. He was placed on the retired list.

As a close collaborator of Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim, General Heinrich was active in the Finnish General Staff during the Soviet-Finnish War in 1939-40 and in the European War. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army succeeding Marshal Mannerheim last winter.

Because of his friendship with the leaders of the German army he was in charge of liaison between the German and Finnish armies immediately before the conclusion of the Soviet-Finnish armistice. He was responsible for the establishment of a new department for the prevention of espionage in the Finnish General Staff. Because of his participation in politics he has been subjected to an attack by the left wing in Finland.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER PREDICTS POLL VICTORY

Morrison Says Middle Class Disappointed Over Conservatives' Platform

Special

LISBON, July 2.—With only 48 hours more to go before the elections, Labor leader Herbert Morrison, who was Home Minister in the Coalition Government, described the Labor Party's prospectus as 'good,' today, while Conservative Party organizers are exhorting their supporters not to be over-content and stay away from the polling booths on Thursday, according to a London dispatch.

"A small poll might be to Labor's advantage," says the leading Conservative daily, the Yorkshire Post, which adds, "If Churchill is to continue to lead the country, it is imperative that nobody should stay away from the polling booths. The Government's confidence on the nation's verdict is partly founded on a big poll."

Morrison poured scorn on the statements that the Conservatives have assured Prime Minister Winston Churchill that his government is safe. "They do not know what they are talking about," he declared. "I do not know what the result will be I have been in too many elections to make a firm prophecy. But I believe our prospects are good."

Morrison added that formerly Conservative-voting agricultural workers would "poll very heavily for Labor and that a good many farmers are also going Labor." "The Tories have sidestepped a number of social, industrial and economic problems," said Morrison, "and this has provoked disappointment and keen indignation among the middle class. People who have never voted Labor before and who had hitherto not been identified with Labor are worried." Morrison concluded. "I believe that we of the Labor Party have victory within our grasp."

As Prime Minister Churchill was preparing today for his election tour through London, it was stated that, owing to an incomplete electoral register, the Prime Minister did not have a vote either at his residence in Downing Street or at his country house.

STRESSES U.S. WAR NEEDS

Vinson Also Elaborates on Foreign Economic Policy

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 1.—The American Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Fred M. Vinson, has elaborated on his report to the President and Congress at a press conference, according to a Washington report. Vinson stressed the point that the United States is still at war and the resources of the country must continue to be directed toward Japan.

In the final chapter of his report, Vinson outlined the fundamental foreign economic policy of the United States. He said, "We want to cooperate with other nations in promoting world peace and economic and financial stability. The United States cannot be an island of stability in a sea of instability." Vinson added that the United States policy is one of realizing the greatest advantages of mutually beneficial exchange and cooperation.

BRERETON GETS NEW POST

Named Chief of U.S. 3rd Air Force Succeeding Rawson

Domei

LISBON, July 1—The U.S. War Department made public that Lieutenant General Lewis Brereton, who returned to the United States from Europe on June 30, was appointed Commander of the U.S. 3rd Air Force at Tampa, Florida, succeeding Major General Westside T. Rawson who was transferred to an undisclosed post.

Brereton is a veteran of the United States air force. He saw action in World War I and has held such posts as Commander of the 10th U.S. air force in India and the 9th U.S. air force in West Asia.

Commanding the 9th U.S. air force he advanced into the European battlegrounds after landing in North France. He became famous when he accidentally bombed a U.S. mechanized force in the breakthrough operation an the Western Front and killed a famous American general. When the Allied armies organized the 1st Air-Borne Army Corps he was made its commander and directed the operation of air-borne troops in Europe.

RECENT ENEMY ACTIVITIES INDICATE U.S. OBJECTIVES

Yanks Aim to Strengthen Strategic Bombings on Japan, Cut East Asia Structure

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SAIGON, June 28.—In the light of the ordeal she has gone through in the Okinawas the United States has begun to show a tendency to strengthen strategic bombings on the mainland of Japan as a prelude to her landing operations. At the same time America is aiming at cutting off the Japanese strategic structure into the south and north by carrying out a landing operation on the coast of the Chinese continent. It is worthy of note that the recent movements of enemy military leaders indicate these two tendencies.

Lieutenant General James Doolittle, who is reported to be participating in the coming bombing attack on the Japanese mainland, recently declared that "the Japanese mainland must be thoroughly raised by 'super fortresses of the air.' The strategic bombing on Japan will be carried out chiefly by the 20th and 8th air forces."

General Henry H. Arnold who recently returned from his inspection trip to the Pacific front stated on June 19 that "by the end of 1946 the only raid that will remain to be carried out is one against the Japanese mainland. In the coming one year and a half more bombs than had been used against Germany, will be required."

Judging from these statements it is clear that the next operation of the enemy after the termination of the Okinawa operations is to raid the Japanese mainland. In view of the fact that the enemy spent some one month and a half or two months for preparations before launching a new operation, it can be seen that along with the launching of a bombing attack on the Japanese mainland the enemy may carry out a new land operation.

The activities of the enemy on the continent of China such as General Chiang Kai-shek's new attempt to recover the Luchow and other airfields which once constituted the air bases of the American air force in China, and the appointment of Lieutenant General Wilhelm as commander of the newly created Pacific Supply Headquarters, as well as the assumption of Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell as commander of the 10th army corps in Okinawa, can be interpreted as the commencement of preparations for a new land operation.

In the light of the bitter experiences in the Okinawa operations the enemy is trying to cut into pieces the strategic structure of East Asia by air raids through the concentration of armed strength and materials as much as possible prior to carrying out a landing operation against the mainland of Japan.

Yanks Going to Berlin

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—The United States troops will move to Berlin on July 4 and place the new program before representatives of Russia, Britain and France. Meanwhile press dispatches from Paris say that British occupation troops have already entered the German capital. The four power occupation of Berlin is expected to be completed by July 4.

SOONG'S MOSCOW VISIT WATCHED KEENLY IN U.S.

Talks on Soviet-Chiang-Yenan Relations Said Reason For Visit

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—The visit of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan of Chungking, and his party to Moscow has attracted a considerable attention in the United States, as it is generally regarded that their visit is intended to discuss with Moscow various questions affecting the relations between Moscow and Chungking as well as between Chungking and Yenan. The United States is exercising some caution since she does not necessarily share the same position as Moscow on the question relating to Chungking and Yenan.

Commenting on Soong's Moscow trip, an American political commentator made the following observation in the July 1 issue of the Washington Post, according to an AP dispatch from Washington:

"By the visit of Soong to Moscow a golden opportunity has arrived for finding out a way for the settlement of principal problems which are obstructing the improvement of relations between Chungking and Moscow. Although the aid from the United States is at present concentrated on Chungking the Allies do not give up their efforts for effecting rapprochement between Chungking and Yenan. There is danger that the neutrality maintained by the Allies toward the Chungking-Yenan strife will be crushed by the attitude of the Soviet Union."

LAST LIBERTY SHIP BUILT

Completion of Shipbuilding Program Started Before War Noted

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—The United States Maritime Commission announced today the completion of its war emergency shipbuilding drive to construct 2,580 Liberty Ships with the delivery today of the S. S. Stanley R. Fisher, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Built to carry 1,000 tons of cargo, the Liberty Ship is an imitation of the old British tramp steamer. The design was accepted by the Maritime Commission before Pearl Harbor, when the United States merchant fleet began its growth. It was chosen because of its adaptability to mass production, assembly line and prefabrication methods and because the propulsion machinery could be obtained from existing facilities.

These ships are mostly all of welded steel construction, are 441 feet long and have a cruising range of 9,000 miles. They are of 10,800 tons and are powered by steam reciprocating engines producing 2,500 horsepower. Of the two ships built in 1941, 542 built in 1942, 1,232 built in 18 shipyards in 1943, 720 built last year, and 84 completed this year, 195 have been sunk by torpedoes, gunfire or mines. Some of these ships have been converted into troop ships, tankers and hospital ships. More of these ships, known as EE2's will be constructed for other military uses.

Because of careless and quantity construction the ships of Liberty type disclosed many defects. Since last year the construction of ships in the United States has been shifted to that of Victoria type.

40,000 YANKS ARE IDLE

Workers At Western Electric Plants Go on Strike

Special

LISBON, July 1.—A new crop of disputes grew out on the United States labor front and others were in the building stage today, further aggravating the picture of the troubled labor scene, a New York dispatch said today.

About 60,000 of the 93,000 workers idle yesterday by strikes and work stoppages were reported prepared to return to their jobs today, but additional walkouts boosted the idle up to the 40,000 mark and threats of strikes by three railroads and at 18 Western Electric Company plants loomed today, the report said.

The major disturbance loomed in the east as about 20,000 employes of 15 New Jersey and three New York city plants of the Western Electric Company voted to strike. The dispute, said a spokesman, involved further pay increases for 4,000 employes. The plants produce chiefly electric and communications equipment for war use.

Three P-51's Downed Over Kweilin Sector Manned by Aviatrices

By T. Tsutsumi
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 2.—On investigation of the three P-51's downed by Japanese A.A. guns when six of these enemy planes strafed airfields in Kweilin on June 30, it was found that the crew members in the three planes were all young women. These women, who evidently had only received a short course of training, looked smart enough in their trim uniforms designed by Walt Disney but due to lack of skill and training had been immediately downed. It may be presumed that except for the plane that led the raid on June 30, the attack on this day was carried out by women. It may also be gathered that there are quite a number of other aviatrices active on the China Continent.

KURE CITY BLIND-BOMBED BY ABOUT 80 SUPERFORTS

Hiro Area Also Made Target of Wanton Attacks; Various Other Areas Raided

About 80 B-29's blind-bombed Kure City from above the clouds from midnight, July 1, to 2:30 a.m. on July 2, according to a communique issued by the Kure Naval Station.

The communique further revealed that considerable damage has been inflicted on to the city zones of Kure and the Hiro area. But most of the fires were placed under control by 5 a.m.

The Navy is rendering possible relief and other necessary measures to meet the situation. The Army too, is giving its full support to the Navy in the relief operation. Some damage was caused to naval equipment but this will not interfere with military operations, the communique added.

From June 29 to the following day enemy aircraft were active over the Kyushu, Honshu and nearby sea areas. Eighteen B-29's from the Marianas, about 80 small aircraft from the Okinawas, and five PBM carrier-borne bombers, totaling about 100 planes in all, appeared.

From about 11:40 p.m., June 29, to about 12:30 a.m. the next morning, 15 B-29's bombed Hikari and Shimomatsu cities in Yamaguchi Prefecture as well as the Fukuoka area.

Eight small enemy planes appeared via the Satsuma Peninsula at about 8:20 a.m. on June 30 and flew off after flying over the Sakurajima Island area.

At about 8:40 a.m., the same day about 40 small enemy planes penetrated the coastal area of the northwestern extremity of Kagoshima Prefecture after passing over the sea west of the Satsuma Peninsula. After flying in a northerly direction these planes turned about near Sakurajima Island and flew off over the Satsuma Peninsula at about the same time, two Martin PBM's appeared. They laid mines near Iijima Island, Kagoshima Prefecture.

Meanwhile, an aggregate total of about 40 Okinawa-based enemy planes, including Vought-Sikorsky F-4-U's, P-47's and Curtiss SB-2-C's, bombed and strafed the air bases in the vicinity of Kagoshima.

Three B-29's penetrated Omaezaki from Hiratsuka between 12:10 and 12:20 a.m. on Tuesday. Going by way of Kofu, Ueda and Naoetsu the enemy planes flew to the Japan Sea and after dropping mines fled between 2 and 2:20 a.m. via Niigata, Aizu-Wakamatsu and the vicinity of Taira in Fukushima Prefecture.

Another B-29 penetrated Suruga Bay 12:15 a.m. and after dropping mines near Shimizu flew over Mount Fuji and proceeding by way of Otsuki and Odawara escaped from Sagami Bay at about 12:50 a.m.

Then another B-29 which had come in by way of Hiratsuka at 12:40 a.m. dropped mines near Shimizu to make its escape at 1:30 a.m. from Suruga Bay.

Also four B-24's penetrated the mainland from 11:20 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. with one operating over Suruga Bay, one over Sagami Bay and two over Boso Peninsula.

Brooks Succeeds Davenport

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—Major General John B. Brooks, Commander of the Newfoundland Base, has been appointed Commander of the U.S. 11th Army Air Force in Alaska succeeding Major General Davenport Johnson, it was announced by the U.S. Army 11th Air Force [illegible], according to reports from the U.S. air base in the Aleutians. Brooks has been serving in the United General Staff Office since October last year.

ANOTHER 2 U.S. CRUISERS HIT SOUTH OF OKINAWA

Balik Papan Invaders Counterattacked; Enemy Brings Up Reinforcements

Special to the Nippon Times

FRONT BASE, July 3.—One U.S. cruiser was sunk and another received a heavy torpedo hit in a series of attacks made by Japanese Air Units on the American warcraft south of the main Okinawa Island as well as on the air bases on Iye Island from the night of July 1 to dawn the following day.

Other Japanese Air Units surprise-raided Iye Island, scoring numerous direct hits on their objectives. The big fires that were caused at several places raged for hours.

Invaders Counterattacked

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, July 3.—Maintaining their first lines, the Japanese Forces in the Balik Papan area, Borneo Island, are grimly counterattacking the invaders.

The enemy is now trying to strengthen his first line forces. He has brought up several tens of war vessels as reinforcements and also landed some tanks.

The enemy's fleet bombardments and aerial bombings are being intensified. Up to noon on July 1, the number of enemy planes that raided the Balik Papan area aggregated 200.

Continue Air Onslaughts

By O. [illegible]
Of The Military Press Corps

ADVANCE NAVY BASE.—In order to frustrate the plans to convert the main Okinawa island into a springboard for intensified bombing attacks against the Japanese mainland, Japanese Air Units are conducting night attacks against enemy air bases on the above island.

Taking advantage of the shortening of the front line effected by the Japanese Ground Forces and the lulls in the attacks made by Japanese Air Units, the enemy has constructed more than 10 air bases on Iyojima, in the Kerama Group and the central and nothern sectors of the main Okinawa island, preparatory to pushing his drive nearer to the Japanese mainland. A great number of fighter planes have been massed at the newly constructed air bases.

Along with the construction of air bases, the activities of enemy surface units have also become vigorous in Nakagusuku Bay, off [illegible] and off Minatogawa, with an immense number of transports engaged in landing materials necessary for the construction of air bases. Awaiting the end of the rainy season, the enemy air force, consisting of [illegible] B-29's based in the Marianas, 200 P-51's and some B-24's in Yiojima and [illegible] fighters based in the Okinawas, is undoubtedly scheming to intensify its attacks against the Japanese military establishments and middle and small-sized towns. Furthermore, during the rainy season, the enemy intends to intensify his tactical bombing of the air bases in Kyushu and nearby small towns, apparently aiming at the cutting down of Japan's fighting potential.

With every preparation completed to frustrate the enemy scheme prior to a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland, the Japanese Air Units at advance bases have been conducting night attacks against the enemy surface craft and airfields. Taking advantage of the bright moonlight, Japanese Air Units from the night of June 25 to the small hours of the following day, stormed over the enemy airfields on Iyejima and the main Okinawa island along with the other Units which sallied forth to assault the enemy surface craft plying off Naha.

The Reisen Unit led by Lieutenant Yuji Murai first attacked the Central and North Airfields and following that they stormed over the airfield on Iyejima in several waves. They bombed the runway and set two places ablaze. On their way home they saw some enemy vessels enveloped in flames. Though counterattacked by some [illegible] and harassed by anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese airmen skillfully maneuvered their planes into the clouds and, despite inclement weather, returned safely to the base. Meanwhile, the other Units which had set out to attack the surface units also reported that they had [illegible] dashed into enemy warships.

MEASURES ON PROPERTIES IN RAIDED AREAS APPROVED

Two Important Rulings Approved by Wartime Emergency Committee Monday

Urgent measures for movable and immovable properties in air-raided areas and the draft Imperial Ordinance respecting properties in war-damaged areas, which the Government submitted to the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee for deliberation were approved by the Committee at its second meeting held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 2 p.m. Monday.

Many questions were asked by the members of the Committee on the measures, to which State Ministers and other Government representatives present made explanations. The meeting closed at 3:30 p.m. after approving the Government proposals, which are expected to be put into effect as soon as possible, making all preparations by the end of July.

Concerning this, the Board of Information issued the following statement Monday.

Urgent Measures respecting movable and immovable properties in war-damaged areas.

Movable and immovable properties in war-damaged areas will be widely utilized under the following principles without the consent of their owners for turning them into fighting strength and also for speedily completing the recovery from war damage.

1. Those who intend to construct factories, dwelling houses, air defense equipment or other structures, on war-damaged lands or use them as farms or vegetable gardens may apply to prefectural governors and obtain the right for utilizing such lands. But in case such lands are being used by military and Government authorities, or for air defense purposes, as farms or vegetable gardens, the establishment of the right of their use may be made after the fact is ascertained. Also in case the lands are to be used as farms or vegetable gardens, means for their assistance may be considered if necessary. Those who obtain the right of using such lands shall compensate the owners or the holders of the right over such lands for the loss caused by the use of the lands.

May Cancel Rights

When those possessing the right of use do not use them for a certain period, prefectural governors may cancel the rights.

2. Respecting the use of strong buildings remaining on war-damaged lands, measures similar to the above shall be applied.

3. Burnt trees, burnt machinery, metals and other movable properties remaining on war-damaged lands, excepting those that owners are to hold and take proper measures for, shall revert to the National Treasury, and shall be supervised by prefectural governors.

Upon receiving the demand of owners, the National Treasury shall compensate for such properties.

Movable properties that reverted to the National Treasury shall be allowed to be used by those desiring to use them, without compensation as a general rule, or shall be gathered by giving certain compensation, so that speedy adjustment of war-damaged areas will be stimulated, and burnt metals and others will be turned into fighting strength.

4. When owners of strong buildings remaining on war-damaged lands, the right of use of which is already established, apply to the Government for their purchase, those that are recognized as unavoidable shall be purchased by the National Treasury.

Payment for Purchases

Respecting the payment for such purchases, inflation is to be prevented by adopting a special payment settlement method.

5. Respecting the supervision and purchase of war-damaged land and strong buildings remaining in such areas the facilities of trust companies or other private organs shall be fully utilized for their speedy and proper disposal and for the protection of war-damaged sufferers.

6. Those desiring to engage in the following business may do so without obtaining permission or [illegible], regardless of the stipulations of other laws and regulations, and also measures for their aid shall be considered:

a. Simple iron manufacture; b. manufacture and repair of civil engineering and building tools; c. manufacture and repair of bicycles, carts and other means for short transportation; d. manufacture and repair of cooking utensils and other daily necessities; e. repair of machinery; f. public bath houses, barber shops, drug stores and other business establishments necessary for daily life; g. other businesses designated by prefectural governors.

Outline of Draft Imperial Ordinance respecting land and property in war-damaged areas.

1. Measures for remedying war damage respecting the land and properties in war-damaged areas, according to the provisions of Article 1 of the Emergency Wartime Measure Law shall be taken according to the following principles.

2. War-damaged land mentioned in this outline shall mean land on which stood buildings which were lost by air raids or by other damage caused by war; and by leasehold is meant the leasehold mentioned in the land lease law.

3. The remaining terms of the lease hold for the war-damaged land shall be suspended at the time of the loss of the buildings that stood on it, and shall regain their effectiveness from the time when the lease holder commences the construction of buildings other than temporary structures (hereinafter called permanent buildings) on the said leased land, after a certain period upon the conclusion of the war, or even before the conclusion of the war.

During the above period of suspension, the leaseholder shall not be able to exercise his right, and shall not have to pay land rental or lease rent during the said period.

4. Those who were living in the buildings at the time of their destruction due to the damage mentioned in Article 2 shall be able to use the land upon which the said building stood during the above suspension period for objects other than the possession of a permanent building.

May Demand Surrender

When the leaseholder intends to construct a permanent building, he may demand the surrender of the land of one who is using it.

5. The amount of land rental or lease rental to be paid by the user of the land, according to clause, 1 or 2 of Article 1 shall be decided by prefectural governors. It shall not be prevented to decide upon an amount lower than one designated by prefectural governors, under special contracts.

6. The leasehold to which Article III is applied though it is not registered, or the building that stands on the said land is not registered, may oppose a third party who secured the right respecting the said land after the destruction of the building.

7. For war damaged or vacant lands adjoining it which prefectural governors intend to use for air defense, production, transportation facilities, or other urgent wartime purposes, prefectural governors may establish the right of use for those who intend to use it.

8. Those intending to establish the right of use according to Article 7, (hereinafter called enterpreneurs) shall apply to prefectural governors.

9. When prefectural governors intend to establish the right of use according to Article 8, they shall dispatch to the owner of the land an order for its use. But in case the owner is not known or in case of emergency, the said order may be replaced by a public notice.

When prefectural governors dispatch the above order or issue the above public notice, the fact shall be made known without delay to the holders of rights other than ownership and the owners of the buildings standing on the said land (hereinafter called those related).

10. After the dispatch of the order or the issue of the public notice mentioned in Article 9, the owners of and those related to the said land shall not be able to make any act changing the shape of the said land or injuring the value of the said land, without obtaining the approval of the prefectural governors or the sanction of enterpreneurs.

11. Whenever found necessary, prefectural governors may order enterpreneurs concerning matters to be observed in connection with the utilization of land and other matters.

12. The owner or occupant of the land for which the right of use is established shall surrender the said land to the enterpreneur at the time of the commencement of its utilization.

13. The enterpreneur shall compensate to the land owner or those related to it for the loss caused by his use of the said land.

14. In the undermentioned cases, prefectural governors may cancel the right of use of land.

(1) When the enterpreneur notifies that he does not use the land.

(2) When the enterpreneur has used the land beyond the limit of the object of its use.

(3) When the enterpreneurs violate the order of the prefectural governor issued according to the provision of Article 11.

(4) When the enterpreneur fails to compensate for losses.

(5) In other cases when the prefectural governor finds it necessary.

15. Those burnt trees, burnt metals, burnt machinery and others remaining on war-damaged land which are designated by the prefectural governor shall revert to the National Treasury after a certain period from the time of the destruction of the building on the said land. This shall not apply to a case where the owner clearly expresses his intention of holding them.

16. The districts to which this outline is to be enforced shall be designated by the Home Minister and the Justice Minister.

17. Respecting the application of Article 3, clause 2 of Article 4, Article 6 and Article 15 of this outline to the land or the building upon it destroyed by air raids or due to other war causes prior to the enforcement of the present outline, the time of the enforcement of this outline shall be regarded as the time of its destruction.

Argentina's Radicals Stage Large Rally; Demands Presented

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—Leaders of the Argentine Radical Party in their first large rally in two years demanded that the present Argentine Government assure freedom of speech, release political prisoners and promise elections this year, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Buenos Aires. The report further said the rally was held yesterday in Buenos Aires Province and attended by delegates from six provinces and the capital, comprising the overwhelming majority of the Argentine electorate.

U.S. SOLONS OUT TO KILL FAIR EMPLOYMENT BODY

Committee Introduced by Roosevelt to Assist Negroes Faces Dissolution

Special

LISBON, July 1.—The Fair Employment Practices Committee introduced by the late President Roosevelt to guard against discrimination in employment on the grounds of race, color or creed mainly as regards American Negroes was today considered doomed to failure, according to a Washington dispatch.

While the Senate has accepted a compromise by allowing the Committee $250,000 for the fiscal year beginning today, the House of Representatives late last night refused to concur. Southern members of the Senate, the report added, determined to prevent any money going to the Committee, blocked action on the bill financing a score of civilian war agencies including the U.S. Office of War Information. The House then approved the bill authorizing the Office of War Information and all other agencies except the Fair Employment Practices Committee to spend money in anticipation of funds to be voted later.

The Washington report anticipated that unless the Committee's supporters can get the deadlocked measure back before the House for a vote which is considered doubtful or obtain acceptance by the House of the Senate compromise which is equally doubtful, it seems that the Committee will die.

DE GAULLE-REYNAUD TIFF

French President Points Out Inaccuracies in Paris Paper

Special

LISBON, July 1.—The storm in the tea cup in political circles in Paris about the alleged differences of opinion between General De Gaulle and Paul Reynaud when the latter was Prime Minister of France during the last days before the armistice in Bordeaux has been assuaged by the communique issued tonight by De Gaulle, according to a Paris dispatch.

The article in the Paris journal France Soir on June 18 claimed to report De Gaulle's personal narrative and credited De Gaulle with a number of statements about Reynaud's attitude. De Gaulle's communique now says that the article was published without his being consulted and that it contained inaccuracies.

The General's communique recalled the tribute paid to Reynaud in February, 1941 when De Gaulle said, "I have preserved in full my respectful esteem for Reynaud."

"Though he was finally submerged by the tide," De Gaulle stated, "I bear witness to the fact that this clear sighted and courageous man never for a single minute ceased work and acted for the honor and interests of France."

Interviewed by Reuters, Reynaud said, "All references to me in this alleged interview with De Gaulle were based on assertions not in keeping with facts or else facts were distorted.

"For example," Reynaud continued, "the article said that De Gaulle had dragged out of Reynaud a written order to General Weygand to provide for the retreat to North Africa. The truth is that far from anybody having 'dragged' anything out of me, I had already sent a written order to Weygand to this effect nine days before De Gaulle entered my government."

Reynaud described as "preposterous" the statement in the article, that "on the morning of June 6, there was a meeting at Chissay near Tours at which De Gaulle told Jeanneney, Herriot an Mandel to 'try and buck up Reynaud'."

Deterioration of Morals in Chungking Revealed by Conduct of 'Jeep Girls'

Domei

NANKING, June 30.—The conduct of Chinese girls in the Chungking-controlled area generally called, "jeep girls," who are hanging around American airmen, and the attitude of the Chungking government authorities tolerating the conspicuous conduct of these girls against the severe protest of the youths of the intelligent class, eloquently reveal the deterioration of morals in the Chungking-controlled areas.

With regard to "jeep-girls," a certain merchant who recently joined the peace camp from Chungking made the following remark:

"The problem of 'Jeep-girls' has become seriously considered among the Chungking residents from sometime in May. 'Jeeps' generally mean light railways used for transportation purposes and the girls who hang around American soldiers have come to be called by the name of 'jeep-girls.'

"Some Chungking dailies scathingly criticized the conduct of these girls, saying that such Chinese girls should be collectively sent to the front where they can entertain Chungking troops. Other papers, in the meantime, supported the 'jeep-girls,' commenting that their services to the nation by means of draining the American troops of their pocket-money should be lauded. However, most of the Chungking citizens are of the opinion that the conduct of 'jeep-girls' is detestable, and time and again some 'jeep-girls' who were found going around with Americans or eating in company with American soldiers, were mocked and ridiculed before the eyes of the public. Some are said to have been dragged out of a car and beaten by passers-by.

"The June 7th issue of the Ta Kung Pao editorially supported 'jeep-girls' and their conduct in an article, 'Welcome American Soldiers,' and caused repercussions particularly among the youths of the intelligent class. The editorial said that the American forces were the State guests of Chungking and should be treated with the highest honor. Further, the paper remarked that Chungking must welcome the Americans and do everything in the way of entertaining them and that jeep-girls should be treated more generously so that they might entertain the Americans. Greatly angered by such an article in the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking youths are said to have begun to assume a hostile attitude toward the American troops in Chungking.

"In view of the aggravated atmosphere prevalent in the city, both the Chungking and American authorities are said to be greatly worried and seriously considering some counter-measures. The Chungking Mayor applauding the conduct of 'jeep-girls' in his effort to curry favor with America, said that the conduct of the 'jeep-girls' should be regarded as a manifestation of their respect and gratitude toward the Americans, and there was nothing wrong in their associating with American soldiers. He further made the absurd remark that girls can judge their own conduct and that it is none of the business of outsiders to criticize the former. Thus not a particle of the Eastern moral principles of which China had boasted before the world, can now be witnessed in Chungking."

BALKAN BLOC PLANNED

Would Federate Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 27.—Belgrade's tendency to head a gigantic Balkan federation comprising Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and Rumania, with considerable maritime power as afforded by the harbors of Trieste, Pola, Cattaro, Durazzo and Valona, is the theme of a report from the Milan correspondent of the Balser Nachrichten. The correspondent stresses that although the Trieste strike lasted only 24 hours, it revealed the excellent organization which Tito left behind before retreating to form a Venezia-Giulia bloc.

Contrary to the officially announced friendship, a hard struggle is under way among the Allies centering around the foregoing movement, the correspondent continues. Italian political circles, he adds, are discussing the creation of a bloc of 38,000,000 people whose air force could reach Rome within 20 minutes.

Meanwhile, the Italian Communist press reports that intensive activity is under way to rebuild the Black Sea ports.

Using African Ships

Domei

LISBON, July 1.—In accordance with the British plan to demand the participation of her dominions in the **war against Japan, five warships belonging to the Union of South Africa are to take part in the Pacific operation, it is reported by a London dispatch. Already two warships of the Frigate-type which had previously been transferred to the Union of South Africa by Britain, namely, the Good Hope and the Natal Hope, are reported to have stopped over at Cape Town yesterday. The Transvaal, another of the Frigate-type and two others are expected to be dispatched to the Pacific area in the near future.**

New U.S. Loan Considered

Special

LISBON, July 2.—The United States Banking Committee is considering a loan of $3,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 to Britain, according to a London dispatch. Financial News maintains that such a loan would be unfavorable to Britain

The loan would not fulfil the United States' objective to create a necessary export surplus, since the majority would have to be used to pay blocked sterling balances with little or nothing left for imports.

Houses to Let

Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome, Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Offices to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to

H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.

Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants

66, Mosomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE

Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789

P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

CURTIN IS STILL SICK

Australian Prime Minister's Conditions Shows No Progress

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—Deputy Prime Minister Francis Forde of Australia announced today that he received the following report relative to Prime Minister John Curtin's health from his medical advisers:

"Since the last bulletin concerning the health of the Prime Minister there has been little progress. During the past two weeks a deterioration in his condition has returned. The illness is directly attributable to the illness Prime Minister Curtin suffered in 1944 when his condition was serious. The Prime Minister, who is in bed at his home in Canberra, had not long returned to his duty when he suffered congestion of the lungs and was again ordered to rest. His only son, Sergeant John Curtin of the Royal Australian Air Force has arrived at the Prime Minister's residence.'

SOVIETS MAKING PLANS

Preparations Under Way for Big Three Talks at Potsdam

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—The Berlin suburb of Potsdam is being prepared by the Russians for the "Big Three" Conference, according to a Moscow dispatch, to commence there next Monday. The Russians have brought from Moscow staff and workers to renovate 25 large houses which will be occupied by the Allied delegations.

In addition, 4,000 British troops are to help in the work. Allied delegates, when they arrive in Berlin will find the whole of the western part of the city occupied by the British and American troops.

The Yasuda Bank Limited

(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves 129,400,000

Chairman of the Board:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
President:
DAISUKE TAKEI, Esq.
Vice-President:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
SASUKE SUZUKI, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku

BYRNS FAVORS MERGER OF U.S. ARMY AND NAVY

Suggests Creation of Department of Armed Services in Magazine Article

Special

LISBON, July 2.—James F Byrnes, newly appointed Secretary of State, called for the prompt unification of the Navy and War Departments into a 'Department of Armed Services' in an article written for the August issue of the American Magazine, according to a Washington dispatch.

Byrnes said, "The lesson of this war is that military success depends upon prompt action and such action can come only when there is unity of command." He also recommended that President Harry Truman be given "sweeping powers" to reorganize 101 agencies in the executive branch of the government which "overlap, interwine and often compete."

He proposed next that "the dozen different federal agencies elbowing one another for control of U.S. man-power be concentrated under a real Department for Labor."

Thirdly, he proposed that a joint Chiefs-of-Staff be established permanently by law "with one member serving as Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief"; and that the Secretary of State should attend conferences with the Chief-of-Staff and President Truman "so that the American plans for defense can be correlated with the foreign policy."

Urging a unification of the military command, Byrnes said: "I propose that Congress consider promptly special legislation establishing a 'Department of Armed Services' and to transfer to it the junctions of the War and Navy Departments. The latter includes the marines and coast guards. I think that there should be a Secretary for Armed Services with four under-secretaries: one or the land forces, one for the sea forces, one for the air forces and one for supplies."

Food Problem Touched

Special

LISBON, July 2.—Clinton P. Anderson, in his first statement since becoming Secretary for Agriculture, told the American people over the radio that a program was being put into motion which will help solve the food shortage problem in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

Anderson declared that the only answer to the present crisis is the promotion of a program for increased production coupled with measures to ensure the equitable distribution of available food supplies.

Outlining a four-point program, Anderson said that the first thing to be done is the consolidation of the Deparment of Agriculture and the War Food Administration, the coordination of food production and pricing policies allowing the production of food while still holding reserves for the distribution of food for military, civilian and foreign relief and to restore food to the proper channels through rigid market control. Anderson said in closing that the current demand would continue for many more months.

WFA Is Abolished

Special

LISBON, July 2.—President Harry Truman terminated the functions of the War Food Administration, which are now transferred to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the previously announced policy for unifying agricultural control under the new Secretary for Agriculture, according to a Washington dispatch.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO

(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)

Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

Capital ¥290,000,000

1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku Tokyo.

Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo
Correspondents—In the principal cities of home and abroad
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takejiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
—discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Greco-Bulgar Incidents

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 3.—In the last few days there have been incidents on the frontier between Greece and Bulgaria, according to an Athens dispatch. It is reported that the Inter-Allied Commission which sits in Sofia had to intervene and an agreement has been signed between Greek and Bulgarian officials for keeping order on the frontier.

FOOD RIOTS IN ALGERIA

Locusts Damage Crops; French Rap Slow Allied Assistance

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—The recent riots in Algeria, particularly that which occurred on May 8, are now regarded as due to the existing food shortage which has been caused by poor crops during the past four years, says a Brazzaville broadcast. The crop failures are due to locust plagues, and the situation this year is extremely bad; last year immediate action on the part of the authorities cut losses down, but this year, due to primitive methods and less effective action, the swarms of locusts, which in two waves attacked wheat and other fields could not be controlled, it is said.

The broadcast adds that last year only sufficient wheat was harvested to provide for the following sowing season, with no grain left for consumption, and that for the present Algeria has to depend entirely on imports for food supplies.

Food supplies have arrived from overseas, but it is stated in Paris official circles that these are below what the French hoped the Allies would be able to supply. The French are also disappointed at the slowness with which French ships are released from the Allied pool, since these ships are considered essential in maining the requisite link for tranquillity in Algeria.

Fierlinger in Prague

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2—The Czechoslovak Prime Minister Dr. Zdenek Fierlinger, and other members of his government who went to Moscow have returned to Prague according to a Moscow dispatch.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥135,000,000

President:
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
ZENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors:
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE:
6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ..¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 75,100,000

President
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN

Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-44

Kyoto Branch:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 2111-2115

DE GAULLE-TRUMAN TALKS

Just as Important for U.S. as for France, Says Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 2.—"The coming meeting of General Charles de Gaulle and President Truman is just as important for the United States as for France," says Ann McCormick, American journalist, writing in the New York Times. Continuing she says that it is obvious that the balance of power in Europe, indispensable to the maintenance of peace in Europe, cannot be established if France does not reoccupy her rightful place.

President Truman, according to the same report, has not yet announced the meeting because of the great number of important questions he has to deal with.

PLAN TO RAZE CITIES BARED

German Scheme to Build Stratospherical Reflector Found

Domei

ZURICH, July 1.—Intelligence officers of the Allied Army have discovered the German plan to make use of a stratospherical reflector, according to the British paper, News Chronicle, as reported in the Tribune de Geneve.

This stratospherical reflector makes use of the sun's rays by which several large cities may be razed at once. At first glance this plan may seem fantastic but U.S. army authorities are regarding it with serious concern and have decided to take the German scientists who had a hand in this plan to the United States for further investigation.

A huge reflector with a surface area of five square kilometers is placed at an altitude of 80,000 meters. The sun's rays are concentrated on the reflector, which, directed on a target on earth, will burn it completely. The German scientists are reported to have said that plans for the use of these reflectors were still in their experimental stage and as yet far from being realised but expressed confidence in their success.

ASO KANKO HOTEL

Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und Natur-Wunder
Preise (E. P.): Einbettig ¥[illegible] an
Zweibettig ¥[illegible] an
[illegible]

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥[illegible]
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. AKAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron [illegible] Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, S. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoerikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, [illegible] chow, Hoihow, Hangchow, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tsiyo & [illegible]), Pengpu, Shanghai, [illegible], Shihweiyao, Tientsin ([illegible] & [illegible] & Miyajima), [illegible], Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, [illegible], Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, [illegible], Mergui, Moulmein, [illegible], Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-[illegible], Kuala-[illegible], Kuala-Lipis, [illegible], Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, [illegible], [illegible], Tandjong-[illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Kota-Radja, [illegible], Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, [illegible], Siboga, Teloek-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, [illegible], Bogor, Djakarta ([illegible] & [illegible]), [illegible], Djokjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible], Soerakarta, Soerabaja, Tjirebon.
Borneo
[illegible], Kuala-[illegible], [illegible], Miri, Sandakan, [illegible], Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, [illegible], San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted

YOUTHS TRAIN HARD TO DIE SO THAT NATION MAY LIVE

Scribe's Faith in Victory Is Stirred by Visits to Future Special Attack Fliers

By N. NIKI
Of the Military Press Corps

I have visited a number of places where young men are in training in the art of finishing the enemy by ramming action. I have seen for myself the doings of these future members of the Special Attack Corps, and having done so, have absolute confidence in the nation's future.

To be candid, before I visited these training places for members of the Special Attack Corps, I was prey to a certain amount of uneasiness. I had vivid recollections of members of the Special Attack Corps, who, at a time when there was already danger of enemy attempts to land on the soil of the Japanese mainland, had gone into action leaving behind them such words as "See that all is well when I am no more," and "Be sure to follow after me," uttered in a clear and penetrating voice and with a sweet smile on their faces. Members of the Special Attack Corps had sacrificed their lives one after another in thrusts at the enemy at Leyte, at Luzon, and at the Okinawas. Was I justified in entertaining the least bit of apprehension about the future? To be more exact, what was the nation's ability to endure the tremendous wear and tear in air personnel and in planes, as the fighting neared the Japanese mainland?

The answer was not long in forthcoming. Thanks to the authorities, I was given an opportunity to watch prospective members of the Special Attack Corps, all of them quite young men, undergoing training day and night in the art of dying to crush the enemy; and as I went about the training places what I saw freed me of the slightest doubt I had been so foolish as to entertain about the ability of the nation to defend itself against the enemy who patently is intent on invading the Japanese mainland.

That which opened my eyes more than anything else was the unspeakably severe spirit of the endless numbers of men in training for the deadly mission of bleeding the enemy white by exacting an incomparably greater sacrifice from the enemy than that made by them. Their conviction acted like fire on me, and I could not help saying to myself that the Land of Gods, resting on eternal foundations, was bound to come out victoriously from the war. I recognized in them those whom the members of the Special Attack Corps, as they left on a mission from which there was no returning, desired to see following after them.

Impressed by Spirit

I said to myself that a State with an almost inexhaustible reserve of persons prepared to lay down their lives for it as members of the Special Attack Corps would live for eternity.

I had to spend much time in going to the training places for these prospective members of the Special Attack Corps, which are widely scattered over the country. I quickly saw that there is one thing common to these scattered training places. That is the spirit of the men in training. It is a spirit of absolute faith in final victory for Japan. This spirit thoroughly permeates the young men. It sustains them in the most intensive training to which, feeling the war near them they are putting themselves.

For days on end the atmosphere at the training places was not one bit less tense than that which is experienced at any of the bases from which the full-fledged Special Attack Corps operate.

I witnessed formations of countless planes in special flights above the earth. I witnessed planes undergoing certain exercises in single flights. I witnessed large formations of planes shooting to great heights and there going through exercises which were watched by me with breathless interest. Everything done by the men in training was a wonder to me.

Intense Training Undergone

There was nothing about the men that suggested that they were engaged in drills. Their training was actual warfare to all intents and purposes. There was not a moment which might not be the last in their lives, so intense, more intense than could be imagined, was their training.

Some of the men were already assigned to units of the Special Attack Corps. Many, while in training, went into action as units of the Special Attack Corps or as the ordinary air units without being assigned unit names. Regardless of whether they have been assigned unit names, however, all the men are receiving instructions in the war technique of the Special Attack Corps.

The men are in high spirits. They have such confidence before they meet the enemy that they invariably triumph over him.

The men do not vary greatly in age. Some of them are as young as 17 years. They are as a rule not more than 20 years. Among them are students who left their studies for the battlefield. Be it remembered that no men are admitted into the training places unless they have satisfied the requirements of the authorities, which are extremely exact.

Officer Meets Accident

In training at one of the training places was Second Flight Petty Officer Oba. He had met with an accident while drilling in bad weather one night along with his comrades, and was badly injured. When members of the ground crew reached him, he was in so serious a condition that they almost lost hope for him. He was taken to hospital, and there he remained unconscious for three days and two nights. Hovering between life and death, he was heard to groan: "All is right, after the first circling." "Unit Commander: Oba, training student, is about to leave the ground to fly by himself." "Instructor, please be cautious after the flight." The sight of the Second Flight Petty Officer talking in a delirium almost moved the commander of the company and others by his bed-side to tears. Neardeath, the man thought only of his duty. He was a typical example of the devotion to their task of the men at the training places—of devotion to a task which is to end in destruction to the enemy, as well as in self-destruction.

One night I heard an amplifier announcing loudly that the time had come for the commencement of inspection. I was tempted to visit the men's quarters. The inspection was to last for an hour, until the amplifier announced that the time had come for the lowering of the hammocks.

The men's quarters were in a large two-story wooden structure. From the entrance there ran a long corrider, black under controlled lights. On each side rooms were ranged, each room spacious enough to hold eight persons. I walked noisily along the corrider, having concluded prematurely, as I soon found out, that the men in training would be engrossed in conversation. A silence reigned, broken only by the sound of my booted feet.

"This is strange," I muttered to myself as I walked. "I am afraid they have fallen asleep after the exact training they underwent during the day." I raised a black curtain partitioning a room from the corridor on the left side, and I was amazed by what caught my eyes. In the brightly lighted room men sat stiffly at long wooden desks on both sides. They gave no heed to me, but continued their respective occupations. Some were reading silently. Others were writing. Still others were working on aeronautical maps with measure and pencil. Not one of them was asleep or doing private work like writing personal letters.

Intent on Studies

I looked in at a second room. There, too, the inmates were studying by themselves. There were no instructors, teachers or supervisors in sight.

I felt no inclination to look into a third room, so strong was the effect which was produced on me by what I had witnessed. Walking as noiselessly as possible, I went out of the building.

Once outside, I found my thoughts going to the men in training whom I had just left. I felt constrained to bow to them.

As a young man I lived in dormitories. What a difference between the conditions I lived under and those at the training places.

I thought of the solemn look in the eyes of these men in training for the Special Attack Corps. It was the look of a man that is immersed in the thought of dying to serve the State. S, an officer, in charge of a group of the men, told me as he took me about the place where they were in training: "Be so good as to note closely the glitter in the eyes of each man. There is something about that glitter which strikes fear into the hearts of relatives when they visit those men, the relatives say." The glitter comes from the constant struggle with the enemy which is going on in their minds.

At a certain training place, I saw young men in training at a table. They sat at the table, which was a long one, and ate in a dignified manner. My eyes fell upon a man with a shaved head sitting closest to where I stood watching. There was a small lock of hair atop an otherwise clean-shaven head, reminding me of a solitary islet in the middle of an ocean. The hair was about two sun long. Puzzled, I looked at the other men. They also each wore a lock of hair at the summit of their shaven heads. I went to an officer for enlightenment. He told me: "They will cut the lock of hair when they go into action, and send it home to their people as a keepsake." This lock of hair they called the "Special Attack lock." It was the only part of his physical being which the prospective Special Attack hero hoped to leave his relatives as a token of his life on earth which he was to end in order to bring the war to a victorious end.

People of Kamisakai Village in Chiba Turn Over New Leaf, Become Model

Kamisakai village in Chiba Prefecture is a model village where blackmarketing has been completely ousted and good results have been seen in increased food production.

The honest villagers were victimized by blackmarketers who became more and more rampant as a result of which the village seemed about to be engulfed with greed, antagonism, dissatisfaction and selfishness.

Those who could no longer put up with such deplorable conditions formed a committee in February last and contacted village organs through which 578 householders pledged that they would forget selfish interests for the greater cause of increased production. They also swore that by letting bygones be bygones from henceforth they would uproot all blackmarket dealings and smuggling out of goods to be sold at illegal prices. If any person were found guilty of violating the pledge he would be ostracized or asked to leave the village.

Thus the cancerous growth of blackmarketing was removed from Kamisakai. At the same time the village people said, "Just think! What would be our fate should the American flag wave over the beach at Kujukuri. We must cooperate in tilling the land. If there are no spades, our hands will do."

And so with the pledge firmly sworn and the resolution to do everything possible for increased production, a new life was started out in Kamisakai.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, July 3

WAY TO LET JUSTICE LIVE

MAINICHI—At the banquet given in his honor by Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, President Laurel of the Philippines declared that "The enemies can kill all of us, their bombs may destroy, but they cannot kill the ideal, the aspiration and the longing of the one billion peoples of this part of the world to be free, to be left alone so that Asia may be for the Asiatics and my Philippines may be for the Filipinos."

The President, thus, expressed the stern attitude and indomitable determination of the true Filipinos bent on defending liberty and independence at the cost of death. The declaration of the Philippine President may well be taken as representing the true feeling of the other States and races in Greater East Asia who, with the wholehearted assistance of Japan and the Japanese people, have set themselves free from the yoke of the Anglo-Americans, a yoke under which they had long suffered, and become independent.

The objective of our Sacred War is clearly shown in the Imperial Rescript Declaring War on the United States and Britain. The cause for which the States and races in Greater East Asia came to offer their wholehearted cooperation to the full prosecution of our Sacred War is clarified in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in November, 1943. Here we should like to quote it in parts:

"It is the basic principle for the establishment of world peace that the nations of the world have each its proper place, and enjoy prosperity in common through mutual aid and assistance

"The United States of America and the British Empire have in seeking their own prosperity oppressed other nations and peoples. Especially in East Asia, they indulged in insatiable aggression and exploitation, and sught to satisfy their inordinate ambition of enslaving the entire region, and finally they came to menace seriously the stability of East Asia. Herein lies the cause of the present war.

"The countries of Greater East Asia, with a view to contributing to the cause of world peace, undertake to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, liberating their region from the yoke of Anglo-American domination, and assuring their self-existence and self-defense, and in constructing a Greater East Asia."

As the essentials for the construction of Greater East Asia, the Joint Declaration mentions an order of common prosperity and well-being based on justice, the ensuring of fraternity of the East Asiatic nations, the enhancement of the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia and the promotion of the general prosperity of their region. And then, the Declaration stresses:

"The countries of Greater East Asia will cultivate friendly relations with all the countries of the world, and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind."

The present war situation is markedly unfavorable to us as compared with that at the time of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in 1943. But the enemy's campaign depending on his materials is completely powerless against our just and fair conviction of the construction of Greater East Asia. A comparison of the evil and tyrannical war objective of the United States and Britain, who have no other aim than to reconquer Asia, with the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations will clearly reveal that our war against the Anglo-Americans is a fight between God and the Devil. Isn't it also clear that the war is a struggle between justice and evil?

In this way, as far as the establishment and grasp of the war objective—the motive power for the prosecution of the war—is concerned, we have overwhelmed the enemy since the initial stage of the war. We must accomplish this war objective with death-defying efforts. Even if we gain the upper-hand over the enemy in the matter of conviction, it will avail us nothing if we are overcome in fighting. This is why we must win. Only by victory alone shall we be able to uphold and foster the great principle of humanity for the benefit of entire mankind.

EXCESS SWEET POTATOES WILL BECOME PLANE FUEL

2,700,000,000 Kans Are Assured; Allocated Sales to Government Same As Last Year

With the production of 2,700,000,000 kans of sweet potatoes assured, the larger portion of the output will be used in the production of aviation fuel, while the allocated sales to the Government will be the same as last year. With the decision by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry kept in mind, further efforts toward the increase of the sweet potato production is requested.

In this connection, Director of the Foodstuff Control Bureau of the Agricultural and Commerce Ministry Heizo Otsubo said. "It may seem strange that sweet potatoes can be used in the production of aviation fuel, but the fact that sweet potatoes have been greatly used for military purposes in times of emergency, is recorded in the history of Japan. As to the production of sweet potatoes, exact figures have not been yet assured, but according to reports so far obtained, a good harvest is expected. As to the allocated sales to the Government, nothing definite has been yet decided, but about the same amount as last year will be set for sale and all the remaining products will be used in the manufacturing of aviation fuel to cope with the increased demand for fuel by the Munitions Ministry.

"In order to preserve sweet potatoes, various measures are now being considered. Necessary machinery to be used in preserving sweet potatoes in dried or powdered form is expected to be supplied to rural districts during July. Farmers are requested to exert further efforts toward the increased production of potatoes."

NEW MEAL TICKET SETUP

Holders Can Dine at Restaurants Near Places of Work

Starting July 1, meal ticket holders may eat their noon and evening meals at restaurants other than at those at which they have registered. This step was taken by the Tokyo Metropolis Restaurant Association which opened 851 dining rooms throughout the city on June 16.

The inconvenience caused to those working far from their living quarters in rushing back in time for their meals, thus also affecting industrial output, has now been overcome with the new change effected.

Those wishing to take advantage of this change should state at their registered restaurants their desire to eat their noon or evening meals at some dining room near their place of work, whereupon special tickets in place of the regular tickets will be issued.

Heroes' Death Revealed

The death in action of naval officers and men was made public by the Yokosuka Naval Station under date of July 3. The list included two flag officers, Rear Admiral Yasuhiro Suzuki and Yoshiro Kato.

Soy Beans Presented By Manchou Premier Given to Raid Victims

The soy beans presented by Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchoukuo, as a token of sympathy to raid victims will be given to the people in the devastated areas in the form of "miso." The Japan Miso Control Company at Urawa City which received notifications to this effect from the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry will through various branch control offices and retail stores begin rationing this special miso for one month free of cost at the following places. Tokyo, Yokohama, Kawasaki, Nagoya, Hamamatsu, Yawata, Ogura, Tobata, Omura, Saiki (180 momme per person); Shizuoka, Urawa, Kawaguchi, Warabi, Shikaya, Kagoshima (240 momme per person); Osaka, Kyoto, Choshi, Ichikawa, Funabashi (120 momme per person).

SMALL RAID SHELTERS PROVE VALUE IN NAGOYA

Minimize Casualties From 250 Kilogram Bomb Attacks; Construction Is Described

The fact that casualties were amazingly small in Nagoya when that city was attacked with 250-kilogram bombs by the enemy air force on June 26, reveals the urgency of constructing as many small air-raid shelters as possible in order to minimize casualties; it also proves that caution must be taken not to crowd too many persons into one shelter, that it is safer to seek shelter in scattered places.

Speedy action and solid air-raid shelters are the indispensable prerequisites to counter enemy air raids. As to shelters, they should be built 1.20 meters underground and the timber used as supports or beams must be at least four inches thick the space between these poles must be 50 centimeters (1.6 shaku). The roof should be covered with one meter of earth and the wood to be used for the ceiling and wall must be one inch thick. A shelter should not be too big, and not more than five to six should take shelter there at a time. Such a shelter is safe from 250-kilogram bombs which fall five meters away. A certain shelter which sustained five near-hits during the June 26 air raid remained intact and those who took shelter there survived the raid without a scratch. The most important thing when constructing air raid shelters is not to make them too big, and to scatter them in wide areas.

Quick action in taking shelter is absolutely necessary. Even those who are on their watch must not walk around from shelter to shelter.

A large air raid shelter accommodating a large number of people is not desirable. The fact that 32 persons were killed in one shelter due to a near hit by the enemy (one meter from the shelter) in Tojo-ku, Osaka, during the June 26 raid. In this connection, Lieutenant-Colonel Akazuka of the Central Military District Headquarters said after inspection that the shelter was built three feet below the surface of the earth facing a ditch two meters wide, but it was a great mistake that 32 people all took shelter there.

MEALS FOR EMPLOYES

Government and other public offices, banks, business firms and hospitals in the 35 wards of Tokyo having kitchen facilities which have as from June 15 the capacity to serve over 100 meals per day may now be given permission to open dining rooms catering to their employes. Application should be made by July 10 to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police or the ward head.

The Tokyo Employes' Restaurant Association which will be formed for the smooth management of these dining rooms is expected to get under way from August 1. Various branches will also be set up in the various wards. Permission to open similar dining rooms may also be given in Tachikawa, Hachioji and in Mita.

SPECIAL ATTACK FLIERS UNDERGO STIFF TRAINING

Work Goes on in Spite of Inclement Weather and Enemy Air Raids

By A. Asahi
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE.—Hard training for ramming attacks for men of the Imperial Navy Air Force is being conducted at this special attack air base. The weather offers no impediment to the men of the Imperial Navy Air Force. They undergo hard training day and night at this critical moment when the Imperial Army and Navy Forces at the head of the 100,000,000 people of the Empire, are engaged in a decisive battle.

The spirit of the Special Attack Corps is the great spirit that runs in the blood of every Japanese. I recall the words uttered by Lieutenant Sekio Nishina of the Jincho Special Attack Unit that "the ramming action which simultaneously kills the enemy and oneself without fail is called the special attack. Every Japanese is capable of becoming a member of the Special Attack Corps."

The noble figures and minds of the men of the Kamikaze and other Special Attack Units who have departed for the battlegrounds ever since the operations in the Philippines are in reality the natural figures and minds of all the Japanese.

The men of this naval special attack air base were once ordinary students of colleges and universities. During their school days they were engrossed in sports and the usual pleasures of youth. Now, they realize the actual situation facing their homeland and are undergong serious training for ramming attacks day and night. They are making strenuous efforts to display their power to the maximum extent. Their training is actually harder and more fierce than actual ramming actions. Their training is based on a firm conviction of victory.

In order to achieve the object of a ramming action all endeavors and devices are being made by the men at the base. It is the noble spirit of the Special Attack Corps that will render the impossible possible.

The Commander of the base, who is regarded as the father of the members of the Special Attack Corps, personally directs the training of the airmen. One night when the men of the Special Attack Corps were undergoing training a report arrived saying that a formation of enemy planes was heading northward. The training, however, was not suspended. When the raid warning was sounded the planes began to descend one after another till the airfield was covered with dark spots. One plane failed to return to the base that night.

Scribes Back From Berlin

Yoshio Moriyama, noted Berlin correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun, arrived in Tokyo on July 2 by way of Siberia and Manchoukuo. Minoo Kato, Mainichi Shimbun correspondent in Berlin, and five others connected with the Mainichi's Berlin office left Manchouli for Hsinking on July 2 on their way home.

Decorations Granted

The First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure was conferred on Lieutenant General Hikosaburo Hata, Procurator Lieutenant General Shigeyoshi Suzuki, Lieutenant General Seiji Kumasaki and Intendant Lieutenant General Benkichi Tada each under date of June 30.

REMOVAL SALE
Good Books at Reduced Rates
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

TO FORM PETROLEUM BODY

Will Exercise Control Over All Refiners and Importers Here

The Munition Ministry has issued an order calling for the establishment of a control association comprised of members of all the petroleum refiners and petroleum importers of this country. Already, eight petroleum refiners and one petroleum importer have been selected as members of the inuagural committee.

As petroleum control associations in Japan, there are at present the Teikoku Petroleum Company in charge of all petroleum mining companies, two special companies belonging to the Teikoku Fuel Company in charge of all artificial oil manufacturers, the Petroleum Distribution and Supply Company in charge of all companies engaged in the distribution and supply of petroleum, and the Petroleum Refiners Council in charge of all petroleum refiners.

These organizations however, have little power of control over their members, and it has been a problem of serious study among different parties concerned how to strengthen their power. Their study has now resulted in the decision to establish a Petroleum Control Association through the unification of the Nippon Petroleum Company and eight others.

The member companies are expected to apply for the sanction of the authorities in this connection by July 15.

Celebes Freedom Body Set

Domei

MACASSAR, June 30.—The South Celebes National Construction League, which forms the cornerstone for the independence of Indonesia, was inaugurated at a mass gathering held at the public square in Macassar this afternoon. A. M. Sultan elbrahim, President of the Dominion of Bone was elected the first Prsident of the League by a unanimous vote. In line with the Java Independence Preparation Investigation Committee, the new organization will march forth toward the realization of independence for the Indonesians of Celebes.

Pay Respects at Ise

Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, Speaker Toshio Shimada and Vice-Speaker Eikichi Katsuda, both of the House of Representatives, paid their respects at the Ise Grand Shrines on Monday and proceeded to the Kashihara Shrine for worship, stopping at Nara the same day.

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken
In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 " "
Double " "	¥12.00 " "

Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3400
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 81

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

A MIDDLE-AGED responsible Japanese well educated, who works for an English newspaper, seeks a job as a night watchman or caretaker. Tokyo preferable. Good references. Apply Box 105, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

SKI or hiking shoes, (10½ mon—11) wanted in exchange with white leather shoes, highest quality, practically new. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

IMMEDIATELY small house, with 4 or 5 rooms, in Kamakura. State rent and other particulars. Apply Box 138, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

DINING room set, 2 office desks with armchairs, ice box and wardrobe at reasonable prices. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

G.E. vacuum cleaner, electric coffee percolator, air rifle, pressure cooker, Gibson's mandolin, all American made, to highest bidder or in exchange with cotton or woolen material. Apply Box 137, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ORIENTAL rug, hand-woven wall hanging (large size), carpet and other furniture for immediate sale. Apply Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MIMEOGRAPH, ([illegible] size), ink and stencil for mimeograph, highest quality; Japanese typewriter ([illegible] shiki); office stationery (imported and Japanese paper), and utensils for sale or in exchange with kimono or suit of clothes. Apply Box 139, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO: Kawai small size upright, 88 keys, for immediate sale. Apply Box 122 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SET for drawing room, 1 sofa and 2 chairs, in best condition. For inspection: G. O. Arnold, 339, 2-chome, [illegible] Meguro, Moto-Keibajo-mae, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New), for Eastman Moving Picture Projector. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ANY kinds of suit and dress material, overcoats, sweaters, flannel, [illegible] sewing machine, electric irons, thread, foreign-made shoes (any size), plain silk cloth, silk pajamas, silk kimono, suitcases and Boston bags, good violin. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURNITURE, a complete set of men's clothes wanted to buy or in exchange for foodstuffs or whisky, at Karuizawa. Please state particulars, prices and address and apply to [illegible] Sato (Mizawaya), Main Street, Karuizawa. (Next to postoffice).

STANDARD typewriter for Russian language, slightly used, but must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO Crystal set with earphones wanted immediately. Please apply with particulars. Box 116, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2 Jimbocho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Room 424 (4th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-[illegible].

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. [illegible], 13 Sakuragawa-cho, [illegible]-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-[illegible].

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. [illegible] Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. [illegible] Building, Kyobashi [illegible]. Tel. Kyobashi 56-[illegible].

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
3466, [illegible]

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.
H. KIDO CO.
[illegible]

Sampo's Specialities

JHATOMIN tablets — For digestion and nutrition
HIRUHI-MAIU — For Vitamin B Deficiency
TOFUMEL — For Wounds and Hongkong Foot

SAMPO Pharmaceutical CO., LTD.
Head Office: 40, 1-chome, Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo

World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills.

Aside from energy making Hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Nichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5888, 5889, 7082.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1945

Aid for China's Unification

Inconspicuously tucked away in a section of Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki's speech before the Imperial Diet some three weeks ago was the brief phrase, "Japan is aiding China's tendency toward national unification." So casual and modest was this statement that it received scarcely any notice at the time, but it contains wide implications which deserve careful consideration. For in this cryptic statement may be found the essence of the China policy of the Japanese Government and the explanation of why it is so inalterably contradictory to the China policy of the United States as to necessitate even a combat at arms.

To grasp the full import of Prime Minister Suzuki's statement, it is necessary first to understand the opposing character of the China policy of the United States. The traditional shibboleths which the United States has always advertized as the avowed aims of her China policy are, of course, well known. They are "the integrity of China", and "equal opportunity". In actual effect, however, these principles have had no connection with America's actions. Particularly in the recent past and at the present moment, American activities in China are obviously designed not to ensure "equal opportunity" for all nations but to entrench American influence in China so as to facilitate the monopolistic exploitation of that country by the Americans. To this end the United States is pursuing a course of action which threatens the "integrity of China" by accentuating the internal differences within that country. The American policy thus definitely hampers the process of national unification which alone can assure to China her true destiny as a strong and independent nation.

There are examples galore to illustrate that the United States is today the greatest enemy of Chinese unification. The United States has picked upon Chungking as the Chinese faction most suitable as a tool in advancing her imperialistic ambitions in China. By overwhelming the Chungking regime with American advisers, by gaining control of the Chungking armies by training them in American methods and supplying them with American equipment, by dangling the bait of American economic aid, the United States hopes to make Chungking bear the brunt of America's military campaign against Japan on the China mainland and to serve as the spearhead of America's economic penetration into all parts of China.

The immediate effect is to disturb the stability of China by transforming that country into a battlefield. It is obviously to the interest of the United States to wage the war against Japan on the soil of China, but it is certainly not to the advantage of China to have her own territory thus made the scene of America's military activities. America is threatening to bring bloodshed and devastation to China by attempting to convert the Chungking regime into an instrument for the waging of America's war.

A more lasting effect of America's influence upon Chungking is to aggravate the internal differences which exist in China. For the Chungking regime, relying upon American aid, is beginning to take an increasingly uncompromising attitude toward the Yenan regime. Receiving American aid ostensibly for the purpose of fighting Japan, Chungking is directing its American-equipped armies in such a way as to blockade and immobilize the Yenan armies. The result will be inevitably to lead eventually to a great civil war. American influence in China is thus inexorably contributing to the outbreak of civil strife in that country.

The final effect will be to make China a helpless victim of foreign exploitation. Devastated by the American-instigated military campaign against Japan, further torn by the American-supplied Chungking offensive in a civil war against Yenan, China will fall into such confusion and helplessness that foreign interests will find it easy to swoop down and exploit the country for their own profit. No doubt the United States expects to skim off the cream of this exploitation, but the prospect of such easy pickings will be bound to lure other Powers into the area. There may then result a struggle over the spoils between the United States and the other competitors which will leave China still further torn and mangled.

In every way, and with cumulative effect, American influence in China is thus bound to obstruct the unification of China and to lead to her destruction.

In the very nature of things, Japan's policy in China must be diametrically opposed to the American policy. America's policy threatens the security of Japan as directly as it encompasses the destruction of China. The unification of China and her emancipation from American influence is therefore as much to the interest of Japan as it is to the interest of China. In addition to this practical common interest, there is the spiritual bond which binds the Japanese and the Chinese peoples together in common sympathy as fellow Asiatics. Even more does the inherent national ideal of Japan, which calls for the attainment by all nations and all peoples of their deserved places in the world in accordance with the principle of justice, demand the attainment by China of her proper destiny as a free and independent nation. It is no wonder that Japan's policy calls for all possible aid for China's unification.

It is in accordance with this policy that Japan has long ago restored to China her former concessions, relinquished extraterritorial rights, and given up all other unilateral privileges. It is in accordance with this policy that Japanese troops are fighting in China to rid that country of the American invaders. In doing these things, Japan does not seek to pit one Chinese faction against another as the Americans are doing, nor does Japan consider any portion of the Chinese people as an enemy. Indeed, as the Japanese Government made clear in its statement of July 5 of last year, the Japanese army in China is there not to fight the Chinese but only to fight the Anglo-American forces which are the common enemies of both Japan and China. Those who either knowingly or unknowingly aid the Anglo-Americans are naturally, with them, the common enemies of Japan and China; but those who are opposed to cooperation with the Anglo-Americans, including such of those who may even be in the Chungking armed forces, are not regarded as enemies.

Moreover, as the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance of October 30, 1943 definitely stipulates, Japan is pledged to withdraw all her troops from Chinese soil as soon as "general peace is fully restored and the state of warlike operations ceases to exist". This means that as soon as America's efforts to use Chungking as a tool of America's war against Japan should cease, the Japanese Forces will withdraw from China. Hence, the only foe of China's integrity are the Anglo-Americans, and the expulsion of the Anglo-Americans will mean the end of all foreign military and political influence in China's affairs.

With Japan thus fighting to drive out the Anglo-Americans from China, well may Prime Minister Suzuki say that Japan is aiding China in her attempt to attain national unification. Indeed that statement of the Japanese Prime Minister was a model of concise understatement, for in its implications it signifies the inseparable unity of Japan and China who must seek their national destinies together in common victory over the common foe.

His Weakness

Dad: "Well, what kind of grades did you make in your finals"

Son: "All right in everything but one study, and in that I am like Napoleon, Alexander the Great and Caesar."

Dad: "Why, how's that?"

Son: "I went down in history."

TOKYO'S BIRD SANCTUARIES

Feathered Colonies That Come From Far and Near

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Every one is familiar with the bird denizens of Tokyo, the ever-present sparrows, the vagrant crows, the pigeons that dwell in peace in temple compounds, but few have time to study the lives of the wild birds that spend the summer holidays in Tokyo or select the capital of the empire as a winter resort, after long treks overseas.

Tokyo is well supplied with bird sanctuaries; chief among them are the wooded paradise of the Imperial Palace and the unmolested waters of its moat, which has been a sheltered spot for the feathered folk ever since Yedo castle was built. The Aoyama and Akasaka Imperial palace grounds, acres in extent, also protect bird life, and give ducks, wild geese, cormorants and herons a quiet place where they can build their rookeries.

The homes of some Tokyo magnates are parks in themselves, often acres in extent, and the city has many beautiful landscape gardens, and here the birds are free to come and go, only the bird-lover watching their ways in the different seasons of the year. Meiji Shrine, set in its deep forest of trees, gifts from every part of Japan, is still another place where birds may find security. But these havens for the bird citizens of Tokyo are shut away from view, and the naturalist is obliged to rest content if he witnesses a flight of the wild creatures over the tree tops at Sakurada-mon, or finds himself startled at the sight of a black, long-necked cormorant couple splashing for a moment in the moat.

The Moat Dwellers

One bird sanctuary, however, is always open to the inspection of the public, and this is the beautiful stretch of water of the Imperial Palace moat from Hanzo-mon to Sakurada-mon. Here live many duck families in peace and harmony. They come from the northlands, Hokkaido, Kamchatka, and even the wilds of Siberia, and have for generations selected Tokyo as a winter resort. Prints and drawings of a hundred years ago show the duck residents of the moat amusing themselves as they do still today. Back they come when lifeless winter drives them out. In the north they rear their young, and then start off southward, youngsters and all.

Any spring day these hardy visitors may be seen enjoying their calm retreat. Although within sight of passing street cars, swiftly running auto-buses, and all the traffic of the city, the birds know they are safe. When the grassy slopes between the stone walls and the moat are covered by snow, the ducks congregate on the ice that films the surface of the waters. On a sunny afternoon they may be seen sitting lazily like fluffy balls on the bare brown grass or under the pine trees. When a high wind ruffles the surface of the moat, then the ducks swim and dive to their heart's content, and at last when the cherry trees bloom along the palace walls, the willows on the citizen's side of the moat banks are festooned with new green fringe that sways with every passing breeze: then the ducks obey the migratory instinct and hop off for northern climes where they can find an unlimited supply of fish.

One of the largest of these kamo is the magamo, while another species is called tomoegamo. The oshidori, the duck with the many-hued plumage, always seen in pairs, is often found. Now and then a brilliant couple may be seen on the moat, making long lines on the peaceful surface as they paddle about.

Gradually the wild things start off on their long flights. By May there are few wild ducks inhabiting this retreat, but one species stays throughout the summer, the karu.

Not infrequently the gan, or wild goose, visits the moat. The largest of these is called hishikui and comes from Siberia. Innumerable cormorants dwell in the precincts, also sagi, or heron, are among the transient residents of the city. All come to avoid the rigors of the northern climate.

Summer brings its bird visitors, chief among them being the swallow. Most people regard the swallow as a Japanese bird, and do not pay much attention to its goings and comings. Soon now the swallow will return from its sojourn in the south, for although born in Japan it migrates to New Guinea and North Australia. The long flight of the swallow is as venturesome as any bird-man's voyage through the ether.

The Adventurous Swallow

A familiar sight during the nyubai in Tokyo is the appearance of many swallows sweeping along the roads hunting for the insects that flourish in the damp heat. They make airplane dives between carts and autos, skimming close to the ground with unerring wing. The swallow builds its nest under the eaves of Tokyo houses and high buildings, but has a very natural partiality for thatch-roofed cottages. The parents take their young with them on the long flight southward, and on the return to Tokyo obey a clan instinct and find lodgings as close together as possible, where there is a prospect of peace and security,—and they certainly earn it after such a migration from their native land.

Those who have observed the habits of the swallows say they choose a moonlight night in autumn when there is no rain or wind, and huddled all together on telegraph wires, or some other equally convenient place, they prepare for the signal start. They fly first to Ogasawara Islands, and after a rest, continue their way by aerial routes best known to themselves.

Seagulls and Man

Of the seagulls' visits to Tokyo but little is known, for there are not so many now as there were in former years. The infant gulls were brought by their parents to the Sumida River and were thus protected from the stormy winter weather of the ocean, and grew up large and strong so that they were ready to face the perils of life on the open sea. They were called umi-neko, or "sea-cats," because of their shrill notes. The Sumida River has become so muddy and commercialized that gulls have almost ceased to visit their old haunts.

Of the regular bird dwellers of Tokyo there are many. At twilight or at night the konohazuka, or owl, sounds its plaintive note in the compounds of shrine and temple. Just how the crows manage their domestic affairs in Tokyo is not known except to the bird observers. The hawk, also, is a Tokyo bird, but the eagle does not honor the city with its lordly presence.

There are two kinds of pigeon-dwellers in the city, those that grow fat and lazy on offerings of soaked peas in front of the temples and the carrier pigeon. Any day the pigeons which live on the top of the Nichinichi Building, and are available for the newspaper aerial post service, may be seen taking their constitutional, circling about untiringly in mass formation as though performing military maneuvers. The Asahi, also, uses the pigeon post to Osaka and elsewhere.

Owing to its geographical position Tokyo is probably unique as a bird center, and this is also due to the fact that the creatures of the wild have found protection in the sanctuaries afforded. But better facilities to further the relation of the inhabitants and the birds might well be considered in an attempt to include and not to shut out nature from city life.

INCREASING OUR FOOD OUTPUT

Plans Being Laid Out For Complete Utilization Of Land—Colonial Farmers Will Cultivate More

By KANZO IGARASHI
(From the Kaitaku)

II

The capital, materials and labor required for the creation of fields and paddies is stupendous, but the enterprise will be carried out as scheduled with the support of various organs of both Japan and Manchoukuo. As soon as these fields and paddies have been created, they will be cultivated so that they will contribute toward strengthening Japan's war strength in the prosecution of the Pacific War. Full preparations are being made also for the efficient management of the fields and paddies which will be cultivated primarily by the Japanese colonial farmers, but those which cannot be cultivated by them will be entrusted to the native Korean or Manchoukuoan farmers. Labor service, will be also mobilized for the management and cultivation of paddies, it is expected. The allotment for the 11th year is 110,000 mo of which about 80,000 mo will be placed under cultivation before long.

Lastly, plans are being made for the complete utilization of developed land. Not a piece of fields or paddies created will be left uncultivated or idle throughout entire Manchoukuo. All the colonial lands, whether settled already by colonial farmers, awaiting their arrival or not expecting their arrival for some time, will be cultivated somehow, in view of the absolute necessity of increased production. In case of necessity, labor service by volunteer groups will be utilized for this purpose.

During the next fiscal year 640,000 mo of land will be cultivated by the colonial farmers, 360,000 mo will be cultivated by various volunteer groups and 900,000 mo will be cultivated by tenant farmers belonging to the Colonial Directorate and the Manchoukuo Colonization Company, the total being 1,900,000 mo.

Beside the cultivation of land, the colonial farmers have other missions to perform such as the extension of technical knowledge regarding farm management and various methods of farm improvement among the native farmers, the distribution of superior seeds among the entire farming population of the country. They will otherwise bring about closer cooperation among the farmers of Manchoukuo, for the ultimate purpose of increased production. The colonial farmers are expected to be a big factor in the proposed increased production program of Manchoukuo, for they are to set a good example for all the farmers of the nation and to create among them a sense of reliance on them in all matters pertaining to agricultural production.

The Korean colonists are proud of being teachers to the native Korean farmers in Manchoukuo. They are expected to educate the latter regarding improved methods of cultivating the paddies. The colonial farmers of Japan are charged with the duty of instructing the Manchoukuo farmers regarding the mission of farmers and their duties concerning increased production and of effecting various improvements in the methods of production.

Colonial Concord

Manchoukuo will not be satisfied with the establishment of perfect concord only among its colonial farmers, for she also intends to set an example of concord for the rest of Greater East Asia. The colonial farmers are urged to engage in increased production by way of contributing to the decisive stage of the current war, and to set an example for the native farmers in this connection. Their mission of colonial defense and colonial production is to be carried out thoroughly and with determination. They are charged with the task of convincing the Manchoukuo farmers that Japan is certain to emerge victorious from the Greater East Asia War and of urging them to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the war by undertaking the increased production of such farm products as are required to meet the wartime conditions. The colonial farmers are also expected to instil great hope for future prosperity among the native farmers of Manchoukuo.

The policy of concord among the farmers of Manchoukuo consists in establishing various plans to make the native inhabitants place absolute reliance on the colonal farmers of Japan and inform the peoples of other countries of Greater East Asia regarding the existing concord among the farming people of Manchoukuo.

The colonial neighborhood system should be established and conducted efficiently. This system should be so operated as to contribute to the defense of the country and to increased production, with particular emphasis on efficient technique. This neighborhood system is to be ultimately extended to the frontier native inhabitants so as to assist them in their cooperation in defense and production.

Health Among Colonists

Another matter of extreme urgency is the preservation of health among the colonists. Perfect sanitation facilities have been established already for the colonists already settled, and their improvement has been attempted in order to prevent the appearance of even a single case of illness among the colonial farmers. In view of the ill effects on new comers of the continental climate and weather conditions, particular care will be taken in regard to hygienic conditions and more efficient facilities will be installed, particularly because of the fact that some cases of illness were reported among new arrivals in their first year because of the sudden change of environment.

Sanitation facilities will also be extended among the native inhabitants as far as possible so that they, too, may be able to contribute to the much desired increased production which is absolutely necessary for victory in the war. Further studies will be conducted regarding the food, housing and clothing of colonial farmers and special efforts will be made for the protection of expectant mothers and infants as well as for the prevention of tubercular diseases. Concrete plans for all these purposes will be made by various colonial organs in conjunction with health organizations.

Plans are afoot for the creation of large colonies of farmers at suitable places for the purpose of strengthening the defense of the settlements and of increasing the efficiency of larger organizations, based on joint enterprises. It is anticipated that such large colonies of Japanese farmers will result in the preservation of their pure Japanese racial traits and in increased cooperation with the native inhabitants.

Plans For Organization

Another important plan calls for the creation of a federation of all colonial farmers' associations. Such a federation will be created for each county and will consist of various colonial organizations within each county. The federation will be in charge of the guidance of the business affairs of the colonists, their economic control, the production and sale of their products, their credit affairs, etc. A governing organization will be created in each province as an organ to supervise the county federations within each province. By means of these organizations, the existing organs for colonial farming will be greatly strengthened.

The colonial policy of Manchoukuo is based on the fundamental principle based on the Imperial Rescript of Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess, which is to let each nation enjoy its own proper position in the world—the ideal of Hakko Ichiu. This fundamental policy is entirely at variance with the deceptive ad exploiting policy of the Anglo-American nations as carried out in India, Burma and the Philippines—a policy which has been based on speculation, economic exploitation and slavery for the natives, its ultimate aim being to enrich the United States and Britain. In the case of Manchoukuo, the Japanese colonial farmers form the centre of colonial activities in perfect harmony and concord with the native inhabitants, with the ideal of equality among all races, no single race exploiting or being exploited.

(End)

Air Attacks on Japan

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

In view of the criticism now being heard within the United States regarding the intense bleeding suffered by the American forces in their recent Okinawa operations, the American enemy is making cautious preparations for his landing operations on the mainland of Japan in his next war move. The enemy has come to adopt as his necessary preliminary step a tactic of carrying out a thoroughgoing air attack on our mainland for the double purpose of destroying our fighting strength, on the one hand, and of making our people lose their fighting morale on the other.

The enemy has now added the islands of the Okinawa group to those under his occupation from the Aleutians in the north to the Marianas in the southern Pacific. He also has land bases on the Asiatic continent in the west to enable him to carry out a large-scale indiscriminate bombing of the Japanese mainland.

At present, the 20th Air Force in the Marianas and the 7th Air Force in Iwojima are able to undertake direct air bombing of the Japanese mainland. The former consists of two air bombing units, namely, the 20th and 21st. These are under the direction of General Henry Arnold, who is in Washington as the commander-in-chief of the American Army Air Forces. The enemy has been announcing that he has 2,000 B-29's in the Pacific war theater, these having been supplied apparently from his bases in India and also from the United States. However, the real number must be around 1,000 because of the limited capacity for the employment of B-29's in the three islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam and five other bases in the same area.

The American 7th Air Unit has advanced to Iwojima with its P-51's as its main force and also with B-24's, P-38's and P-61's numbering more than 100. But because of the necessity of long-range supply, these planes depend largely on the Mariana base. Recently, part of the 21st unit has been transferred to the 20th Air Unit and planes belonging to this unit have been accompanying the B-29's in the latter's attacks on our mainland.

Direct participation in the landing operations of B-29's cannot be expected. Nor will the activities of middle and smaller planes from Iwojima Island be of much importance because of the great distance which they must travel. Herein lies the importance of the enemy bases in the Okinawas. The enemy has already mobilized the members of the Hornet Unit in expanding the established airfields and in creating new air bases. At present the United States 2nd Air Unit with Major-General Louis Woods as its commander has advanced to the Okinawas where its planes have been cooperating with the American ground forces. These planes occasionally attack our air bases in Kyushu in a group of about 100 planes.

It has been recently reported that the United States 8th Air Unit which had been engaged in bombing operations in Europe has been dispatched to the northern Pacific. This is the largest American air unit that has been engaged in strategic bombing operations in the European battlefield. It is composed mainly of B-17's and B-24's numbering more than 2,000 and 1,000 fighter planes. This unit is expected to participate in the coming attacks on the Japanese mainland together with the 20th Air Unit.

In addition to the foregoing there are the 5th and 13th air units also in the southern Pacific area and the 11th air unit stationed in the Aleutian area in the northern Pacific. While the former unit has no direct connection with the air attacks on the Japanese mainland, the latter has been reported to be planning to establish new air bases to be used in its attacks on the eastern half of the Japanese mainland.

Preparedness

Old Gentleman: "You're an honest lad but it was a 10 yen bill I lost, not ten ones."

Small Boy: "I know, mister, it was a 10 yen bill I picked up. But last time I found one, the man didn't have any change."

Fair Guess

Teacher (sternly): "If you had a little more spunk you would stand better in your class Now, do you know what spunk is?"

Bobby: "Yes'm. It's the past participle of spank."

YAMAGA-SOKO ON BUSHIDO

Samurai Should Read When He Has Leisure

By AMANOGAWA

II

One should consider the importance of posterity and pass through the government employments even from the young age of twenty. A samurai may serve a lord and yet have some leisure time; he may be unfortunate enough to find no lord to serve! He may have lost his father and mother in his childhood or live too far away from them to serve them morning and evening. If, in any way, he has many days of "swallow-life" he will get lazy and neglect his occupation or live no better life than that of a bird or an animal. The Daigaku (Tai-hsiao) says: "Idleness makes a mean man go to extremes in doing wrong, etc." So a samurai leading an idle life must be exhorted and cautioned, so that he may get up early in the morning, wash his face and mouth and dress his hair, come out into the drawing-room to see some samurai-friends or receive a guest, see his horse or ride it in the garden, swallow his meal quickly, wash his face and mouth, and then practice swordsmanship, the ceremony of archery, marksmanship and the art of wielding a spear, which all constitute the art of breaking the bad habits of his bones and joints and of correcting his carriage. So these must not be neglected, but constantly practiced by visiting his teacher or inviting him, because their long neglect will stiffen his limbs, the bones and joints of which will then refuse to submit by making the body rigid and its organic system unyielding or by infallibly causing remissness of work on the part of the samurai. He must also read books at the time of leisure, discuss the justice of the samurai, study tactics and inspect military tools. Such a spirit on his part will remain constant and cannot be fickle, for he will then have no room in him for self indulgence, evil habit, vicious mind or a desire for luxury. Hence Meng-Tzu (Mencius) says: "A constant mind requires a constant property."

Words and Reception

Words and reception indicate the tendency of one's mind and hence joking is said to betray one's thought. A samurai should always use decent words, or else he is sure to be behaved in a tricky way. He should discreetly avoid the use of effeminate words and vulgar sayings. There is refinement in the technique of tactics, legions, munitions and trappings, and order in the words used at the ancestral mausoleums and Imperial Court. Careless talk, foreign to proper reception, impairs dignity and it will be a medium to invite evil. A samurai should always talk about the principles of right and wrong, about old battlefields, about brave and noble deeds, either ancient or modern, and about the rise and fall of the samurai cause. He may well comment on any of these subjects and give warning against any defects. If, however, he ridicule another's misconduct or slander the administration of the times or talk about pleasure-making or about suggestive stories, his mind will be enraptured and he is sure to take to loose pleasure. A mind is easily captivated and so no indecent words should be uttered at any time.

When you go out, you should take no back lane, interfere with nobody beside you, do nothing indecent or utter no wrong words. Once out of the gate, you are, so to speak, among your enemies and you must forget the things of your home when you are outdoors. Dwell wherever you may, you must settle down as taught previously. While sitting, you must maintain your dignity and wear the arms, always prepared against an accident. When you lie down, you must not sleep like a log, but you have to keep a weapon always beside you and keep strict watch at night by taking the trouble yourself before any other people. So the way of the samurai lies in this that he should keep strict watch while going out, dwelling, sitting and lying down, for he will lose normality at the time of emergency if he is off his guard even for a while. His life-long attention will thus come to naught at a single slip. The visitation of a disaster is unexpected; therefore you must be very careful about it. The Raiki (Li-chi) says:

"Man is man because he has decorum, the first of which lies in keeping up his carriage properly, keeping his face up and regulating his words, for it is after one's carriage is well kept, face lifted up and address regulated, that decorum is kept in good order."

Food, Clothing, and Habitation

No patriotic samurai is ashamed of coarse food or coarse clothing, nor does he crave for a comfortable life. Everybody has his lot in food, clothing and habitation. If he goes beyond his limits in any of the three, his measurement will fail, his expenses bulk up and his means run short, so that he will fail to be fully prepared for a military defense, but on the other hand his ambition will end in misery and he unjust, too, if he should live unduly within the bounds of the three. It lies in the way of a samurai to keep to his lot. Every samurai has a limit to his clothing but its importance lies in the completion of a military defense. There is an order in the tailoring and size of clothing. The importance of food lies in coarse and unpolished rice, and the samurai's desire to share his dainties with the rank and file, though a samurai who is of a delicate constitution and weak, with his spleen and stomach out of keeping with each other, may take nourishment to preserve life and have the prudence of leading death to its proper course. His residence must necessarily be plain and simple, for a comfortable life in a beautiful room will only serve to make a samurai homesick which is against the code of the samurai class. The military regulation should be strictly observed concerning the size and utility of a dwelling house. A certain Chinese classic has the following passage concerning a peaceful life:

"When the Emperor Gyo (Yao) was the King of the Land under Heaven, no embroidered brocade or figured damask was worn as clothing; no palace walls or residential house was plastered; no tiled roof or horse-chestnut pillars were cut or planed; no miscanthuses or briars were trimmed even when they grew disorderly in the garden; a deer-skin coat was good enough to keep off the cold and a commoner's clothing to cover the body; the people lived on boiled uncleaned rice and Deccan-grass and the soup of pig-wood and legume; and no forced labor disturbed the people at the time of their husbandry and weaving. Their mind thus controlled and their ambition restrained, the people were peacefully engaged at work."

Treasures and Furniture

Treasures are collected by a samurai with the courteous object of helping the needy, relieving the poor and aiding the non-salaried, so that the wise may thus be invited; while furniture means articles of daily use. It is an adage of the ancients that the way of the samurai lies in their devotion to the lord in whose cause they should die a loyal death. If a samurai begrudges a treasure or cherishes any piece of furniture, he will lack in the justice of the samurai and fail to abandon his home at the time of great importance. The thought of his home will make him desert justice and escape death, only to be hissed at and bring disgrace upon their fathers. Such a man is no better than one who is human-faced but brute-minded, with no pleasure whatever in life. Those who possess too much fortune and too rich utensils will ruin their country, and there are too many samurai to mention who ruined their families by accumulating properties. We have to be cautioned.

Eating and drinking are two great desires. We eat and drink in order to derive nourishment for our bodies and to foster decorum. A carnal desire is given us for the succession of posterity and also to check the lust of the flesh. Each man has a Heaven-ordained mission, and a samurai ranks above the three classes of people. His family work is heavy; official duties important. He has to be prudent and discreet. If he overeats and overdrinks himself, he is taken ill or becomes quarrelsome. Or else he is overtaken by sleepiness and drowsiness, his body and bones becoming stiff and heavy. He is delinquent in doing things. His family affairs are neglected and he is remiss in his duties, which are delayed with the unnecessary waste of time and expenses. If he is addicted to lewdness, he is sure to have internal discordances, and also to abuse his work for private purposes. His energy is impaired, his work is so much affected. He has to exercise great discretion with awe. His duties are heavy; his way is long. This is a great warning.

Hawking, shooting and hunting are old practices. If birds and animals devastate fields and gardens, their killing falls on the shoulders of the samurai. He has to know the geography of dangerous and difficult places and the position of mountains and rivers, far and near; he must also study the customs, manners, folklore and rumors. He has to enter marshes, mountains and forests, and wield arrows, balls, swords and halberds, so his limbs have to be kept light and nimble and his bones and joints well trained. He must also know the ability of all his men and learn about the talent of all his soldiers, for this is something every samurai should do. For every use there is a time and for every work a season. If the time is neglected or the season forgotten, the fields and gardens are laid waste and manpower lost. Such devastation is worse than damage wrought by birds and animals. A samurai shall be supported by reason in everything he does and even in play. If the cart is put before the horse or an effect before a cause, desolation will be the result.

(To Be Concluded)

Naturally

"Did you hear what they do with ferryboats when they're late?"

"No, what?"

"Dock 'em."